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change, 1400 1/2 St. Louis, Mo. and 2nd Street.

The performances of the House the

past three days painfully indicate that

the chastening of Nov. 6 was in vain.

The New York Herald states Mr.

Carlin's banking scheme "a patchwork

plan" because it is made up of national

and State banks of issue.

At their next conventions it is prob-

able that parties will pledge their can-

didates not to fill the subordinate posi-

tions from their own families.

A public office should be regarded as a

public trust to be so managed as to win

for the holder public respect if he does

not capture every dollar within reach.

What is censurable in Democrats is

deserving of the severest condemnation

in Republicans, because the latter in po-

litical matters are better people than the

former.

Mr. Cleveland talks of civil service re-

form, yet he has permitted more ineffi-

cient Democrats to displace efficient

consuls than has any of his predecessors

within the same period.

It is worth while to note the fact that,

even with Mr. Bryan for leader, the

majority of the Nebraska delegation in

the transmississippi congress was op-

posed to the free coinage of silver.

Why did a Democratic Legislature

make the coroner's fee for "viewing a

body" \$5 in all counties excepting those

of 40,000 population and \$10 in the five

counties which exceed that population?

In 1892 the first payments of pensions

were \$45,114,167; in 1893, \$37,556,549; in

1894, \$13,947,339—which shows that the

work of which Commissioner Lochren

boasts has resulted largely in rejecting

pension claims.

As not one in five hundred of those

who voted the Republican ticket in In-

diana can get an office, it is fair to in-

fer that legislation and administration

should be framed so as to promote the

welfare of the many.

When those people who really desire

to return to wild-cat banking come fully

to comprehend the Carlin's scheme, with

all its possibilities for the issue of cheap

money, some of the greenbacks may be

won over to his advocacy.

The Journal has a dozen calls for in-

formation regarding the condition of the

national treasury where it has one ask-

ing information regarding the finances

of Indiana, and yet the latter is vastly

more important to the people of this

State.

The President did not recommend

the repeal of the differential duty of

one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined

sugar, as has been claimed, but the duty

of one-tenth of a cent a pound on the

sugar imported from countries which

pay an export bounty, which shuts out

Germany.

After the country had been prospering

twenty years with the present currency

system, it was unkind in young Mr.

Eckles to make it responsible for the

disasters which Clevelandism and the

prospects of the loss of employment to

home skill and labor and the giving

away of the home markets brought to

the people.

The Republican Senators are now

practically organized and the members

of the committees are considering the

topics which will come before them. At

the next meeting reports of progress

will be made. Thus, when the Legisla-

ture meets, the majority in the Senate

will have its work forwarded to a stage

which usually three weeks or more are

expended in reaching.

If the American refineries could im-

port raw sugars when they paid a duty,

refine them, and then, getting the duties

refunded, export them to England at a

price which compelled competing Eng-

lish refineries to close, why cannot they

now compete with foreign refiners with

a protection equivalent to over 50 cen-

t hundred pounds? Perhaps the presi-

dent of the trust has forgotten this bit

of sugar history of 1880-'86.

Senator Wishard, who is as well in-

formed regarding the opinions of his

colleagues as any one of their number,

has distinctly stated that it is not the

purpose of the Republican Senators to

demand a majority on all the boards of

trustees of all the benevolent, educa-

tional and corrective institutions, but

one half of them. That is a reasonable

basis of adjustment, and will meet with

A DEFECTIVE PLAN.

Secretary Carlin's currency plan may

not be the worst policy that has been

attempted or suggested by this

opera bouffe administration, but it would

take a genius far dead finances to suggest

a worse one. Without enumerating all

its defects, the mention of some of its

most prominent ones should be enough

to condemn it.

First, by way of insuring an elastic

currency, to which so great importance

is suddenly attributed, it is proposed

that national banks may issue notes not

to exceed 75 per cent. of their paid-up

stock on the deposit with the govern-

ment of 25 per cent. of their circulation

with a prospective increase to 35 per

cent. in greenbacks, to secure such cir-

culation. This means that there would

go into new currency, on condition of

the retirement of a better one, 35 per

cent. only of the capital stock of such

banks as might choose to issue a cur-

rency which is to be taxed one-half of

1 per cent. to maintain the expenses of

supervision. Under these conditions

there would be very little inducement

for national banks to have circulation, and

while there might possibly be an im-

mediate expansion of the currency, the

limit of elasticity would be fixed at 75

per cent. of bank capital. At best, this

would be elasticity with an iron-clad

limitation, adjustability of the currency

with a string to it.

Second feature, and perhaps the

worst of the whole plan, is the abolition

of the 25 per cent. reserve fund which

national banks are now required to keep.

The present law requires all national

banks to have on hand, in lawful money

of the United States, a reserve fund of

from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the

aggregate amount of their notes in cir-

culation and their deposits. Banks in

cities of the larger class must have a

reserve fund of 25 per cent., and in all

other cities of 15 per cent. This fund

is for the protection of depositors. It is,

in effect, a trust fund belonging to the

people. It is the cornerstone of a bank,

a sine qua non without which no bank

should be permitted to do business. The

Carlin's plan abolishes the reserve fund

and substitutes nothing in its place. It

strikes down the underpinning of the na-

tional banks and leaves them in the air.

By doing away with the legal require-

ment for a reserve fund it leaves dishonest

bankers free to do a kitting business.

The requirement for a reserve fund is

one of the best features of the present

system. Under the Carlin's plan the dis-

honest banker would keep no reserve

to protect depositors. The only protec-

tion that depositors now have would go

to the note-holders, and even "they" would

be inadequately protected, while in every

case of a failing bank depositors would

be without remedy or recourse. To use

the homely and expressive language of

Senator Edmunds, the Carlin's plan

"won't do."

METROPOLITAN POLICE SYSTEM.

The Metropolitan police system is be-

ing fairly discussed on its merits by the

press of the cities where it is in force.

The Journal has already copied an arti-

cle from the Lafayette Courier strongly

commending it. The Richmond Item

says the experience of that city is that

the system "is a great improvement

over the old partisan plan," and that

"while it may be a little more expensive,

it is worth all it costs, and the majority

of our citizens would regard a return to

the old way as a step backward in mu-

nicipal management." The Logansport

Journal thinks if the law is continued

in force it should be amended by mak-

ing the Mayor of each city a member

ex officio of the police board, the other

two members to be appointed by the

Governor, one each from the two prin-

cipal political parties. It thinks this

would restore to the Mayor at least

a part of the executive power that be-

longs to his office and would make the

police locally in power in part respon-

sible for the action of the board. There

is reason and force in this suggestion.

As we have already said, although the

present system is a decided advance and

improvement on the old one of partisan

police forces, it is still open to the se-

rious objection of ignoring local home

rule by placing the appointment of all

the commissioners in the hands of the

Governor. The plan suggested by the

Logansport Journal would measurably

remove this objection and has distinct

merits. As one of the two mem-

bers appointed by the Governor would

be of the same party as the Mayor, the

party locally in power would always

have a majority of the board, and, through

the Mayor, could be held respon-

sible by the people for the organiza-

tion and management of the police.

Whatever change may be made in the

present law it is to be hoped there will

be no return to the old system nor any

step in the direction of making police

forces partisan bodies or political ma-

chines.

THE GOVERNMENT AND BANKING

BUSINESS.

The Chicago Inter Ocean, discussing

the currency question, says "The notion

that the government ought to be di-

vorced from the banking business, which

is the essence of Cleveland's recom-

mendation, is radically contrary to the

spirit and purpose of the Constitution of

the United States." This does not state

the President's position accurately. He

says "The absolute divorcement of the

government from the business of bank-

ing is the ideal relationship of the gov-

ernment to the circulation of the cur-

rency of the country." But while as-

serting that the absolute divorcement

of the government from the business of

banking is the ideal relationship that

should exist between the government

and the currency, he does not recommend

it in practice. His plan would still leave

the national banks in many respects

under government control. The national

under circulation would still be secured

by the deposit of a guarantee fund with

the government of greenbacks instead

of bonds, the notes to be furnished to

the banks by the Treasury Department

as they now are.

When Mr. Cleveland wrote that the

absolute divorcement of the govern-

ment from the business of banking is

THE OFFICE OF CORONER.

The greatest trouble about the office

of coroner is that it exists. In several

States it has been abolished, and New

York has just adopted a constitution

which abolishes the office. Under the

stimulation of the fee system, the func-

tions of the office have been extended

beyond all reason. The only practical

use for a coroner's inquest is in cases

where violence and criminal intent or

neglect are intelligently suspected. There

is no more utility in having a

coroner view the corpse of a

man who falls dead or is found

dead than there would be in similar

action if he died of fever or of

consumption in his own house, unless

there is reasonable ground to suspect

that the sudden death was the result of

violence or of poison administered by

another. When the circumstances indi-

cate suicide by poison, there can be